7. Examine and recommend ways and means to give such incentives, including but not limited to help and aid any preferred healthcare, recognition and honour to a donor in the community.
8. Examine the causes that lead to exploitation of poor and unaware persons in the process of organ donation and suggest methods to reduce, control and ultimately eradicate such malpractices. Recommend programmes for dissemination of correct information of ethical, legal and devising procedure concerning organ donation so that a conducive atmosphere is generated and disinformation and misgivings are dispelled.
9. Any other matter relevant to the subject.

Shortage of medical staff

1949. SHRI N.R. GOVINDRAJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of doctors and paramedical staffs and beds in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one doctor for 1008 persons and one bed for 1223 persons; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the figures obtained from the Medical Council of India, the allopathic doctor-population ratio at present works out to 1:1722.

In addition to the 6,39,729 allopathic doctors registered as on 28.2.2005, about 6,94,712 medical practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy are registered as on 1.1.2003. Taken together, the Doctor population ratio comes to more than 128 per lac population i.e. one medical practitioner for 781 persons. In addition, there are 229 Medical Colleges with annual intake of 25682 students. According to the Medical Council of India, there are sufficient numbers of doctors to take care of services all over the country.

The mumber of beds in allopathic establishments as on 1.1.2002 comes to one bed for 1124 people. Under National Rural Health Mission, there is a proposal to update more than 2000 PHCs/CHCs to 30—50 bedded hospitals conforming to the norms called Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).